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PRESIDIUM GREETS POLISH PEOPLE ON NATIONAL DAY

AU221218 Tirana ATA in English 0940 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Tirana, July 22 (ATA) -- The Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania sent the following message of greetings to the Council of State of the People's Republic of Poland: "On the occasion of the national day of the People's Republic of Poland we convey to the Polish people the best greetings and wishes".

ALIA SENDS GREETINGS TO MUBARAK ON NATIONAL DAY

AU231112 Tirana ATA in English 1035 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Tirana, July 23 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Comrade Ramiz Alia sent the following message of greetings to the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt Mohammad Husni Mubarak:

"On the occasion of the national day of the Arab Republic of Egypt, it is a pleasure for me that in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name, to convey to you the ardent greetings and to the fraternal Egyptian people the best wishes for their well-being and the prosperity of the homeland. I wish that the ancient traditional friendship between our two peoples and countries strengthen continuously".

YOUTH DELEGATION LEAVES FOR BURKINA FASO

AU211451 Tirana ATA in English 0800 GMT 21 Jul 85

[Text] Tirana, July 21 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the Student Youth Organisation of Burkina Faso, a delegation of the Labour Youth Union of Albania [LYUA], led by the secretary of the Central Committee of the LYUA, Haxhire Xhani, left for Burkina Faso, on July 19. The delegation was seen off at the airport by the secretary of the Central Committee of LYUA Dese Jako.

ZHIVKOV-PAPANDREOU TALKS OPEN IN ATHENS

AU230923 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Our special correspondent Vladimir Tsekov reports from Athens:

The second day of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's official visit to Greece was taken up by talks with Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou. Each Bulgarian-Greek summit meeting has provided a new impetus for deeds in the interest of fruitful and peaceful cooperation. The current dialogue is no exception to the sound tradition.

Special attention was given at today's talks to the present condition and the future of trade and econmic ties. The need to seek new spheres and new alternatives for stepping up and enriching reciprocal exchanges was emphasized. There is shared satisfaction with the fact that relations are developing dynamically and successfully, on a mutually advantageous basis, and in line with the 1982 cooperation program and the accords of 1983, when Andreas Papandreou visited out country.

Attention at the present talks was again focused on the establishemnt of enterprises for joint activity, which are an effective and modern form of economic cooperation. The prospects in this direction are very favorable.

During the talks, Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Andreas Papandreou reached agreement on the deepening of Bulgarian-Greek cooperation on a stable long-term basis. There is desire for economic cooperation to rise to the level of our very good political relations, distinguished by the principles of friendship and good-neighborliness.

The opinion was expressed during the talks that two small states with different social systems are setting an example which must be followed.

The Bulgarian officials accompanying Comrade Todor Zhivkov had business meetings with Greek statesmen.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou is giving an offical supper in honor of Comrade Todor Zhivkov tonight.

ZHIVKOV INTERVIEWED ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

AU230131 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Jul 85 pp 1, 7

["Interview Given by Todor Zhivkov, Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to a Representative of the Greek Daily TA NEA"]

[Text] TA NEA: Mr President, you will visit Athens in a few days and you will have talks with Mr Sartzetakis, president of the Hellenic Republic, as well as with Mr Papandreou, prime minister of Greece. I would like to ask you the following question: How do you evaluate the present level of relations between the two countries, and in which areas do you think there are opportunities for the further development of these relations?

Zhivkov: I think that the most characteristic nature of Bulgarian-Greek relations in the course of the last 20 years has been their constant, stable development.

Regardless of differences in the social systems of the two countries, Bulgaria and Greece are proving that in the difficult times mankind is going through today, the existence of goodwill and a constructive approach are capable of promoting a coexistence in peace, an understanding and constantly expanding cooperation in an atmosphere or growing mutual confidence, respect, and friendship.

I am convinced that the forthcoming meeting in Athens with Khristo Sartzetakis, president of the Republic of Greece, and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, will be a new step forward in the relations between two neighboring countries and two friendly peoples.

In our talks we are intending to discuss all sectors of our bilateral cooperation. Personally, I think that the opportunities have by far not been exhausted, especially in regard to the economic, scientific, and technological sectors, as well as the sphere of tourism, and other such areas, since their dynamic development offers new prospects for the future.

We will devote particular attention to a number of topical, international issues for the solution of which we can also cooperate.

TA NEA: Just like Mr Papandreou, you are also a supporter of the idea to transform the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. Do you think that real possibilities exist for the Balkans to become a nuclear-free zone?

Zhivkov: Under the conditions of the growing danger from a disastrous nuclear conflict, the transformation of the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone is becoming an increasingly urgent task in view of guaranteeing the peace and security of all states existing in this area.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is a convinced supporter of this idea and is actively contributing to its implementation. This is precisely why we adopted the initiative in preparing and holding a meeting of Balkan countries' leaders for discussing the practical steps of the Balkans' transformation into a nuclear-free zone.

We highly appreciate the stand of the Greek Government on this issue and we pay well-deserved credit to Mr Andreas Papandreou for the idea he adopted and implemented regarding the meeting of experts held in Athens in 1984, in which the People's Republic of Bulgaria took an active part.

We are convinced that the case of common readiness manifested by all Balkan countries in this respect, real possibilities exist for our peoples to shake off the burden of nuclear threat. This fact in itself would be likely to contribute to the establishment of nuclear-free zones in other areas of Europe and to the full liberation of our continent from nuclear arms, including tactical arms and medium-range weapons, as well.

TA NEA: The Bulgarian people and you, personally, have on several occasions expressed your solidarity with Cyprus and with the suffering people of this island. What, in your opinion, should the solution of the Cyprus problem look like?

Zhivkov: The stand of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on this question is based on principle; it is irrevocable and well known. We are supporting the efforts for a peaceful and just settlement of the Cypriot problem, likely to guarantee independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, as well as the unity and nonaligned character of the Republic of Cyprus. We are convinced that all solutions pertaining to the present and future of the Republic of Cyprus must take into consideration the interest of both the Cypriot Greeks and the Cypriot Turks.

We do not approve actions leading to the division of Cyprus that are not in the interest either of the Greeks, or of the Turks. We are expressing ourselves in favor of the withdrawal of foreign troops and in favor of removing foreign military bases from this island.

As regards our relations with the Republic of Cyprus we can state with satisfaction that they are developing along ascending lines in the interest of both countries, in the interest of the consolidation of peace and friendship among the peoples.

TA NEA: Mr President, how do you evaluate East-West relations and what do you expect from a summit meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, which is scheduled to take place in Geneva, in November 1985?

Zhivkov: East-West relations are the basis of contemporary international relations. The political atmosphere, not only in Europe, but all over the world, depends upon their development in one or the other direction. The present stage is far from what it should be and what is to be desired. In recent years the USSR and the other socialist countries, including Bulgaria, have submitted a series of specific, new initiatives and proposals of exceptionally topical importance for the improvement of the international atmosphere. It is hardly necessary to enumerate all of them. It suffices to mention some of them, such as: the proposal to adopt a code of behavior for the nuclear states; the signing of a treaty of mutual nonuse of military strength and maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO member-states; the signing of a treaty for the full and universal banning of nuclear arms tests; adoption of a moratorium on the development, scientific-technological research, testing, and deployment of attack space weapons, and so forth.

We are convinced that both large and small, both nuclear and nonnuclear states are capable of making their contribution to peace and security in the world. The People's Republic of Bulgaria highly appreciates the efforts of the Republic of Greece, aimed at stopping the arms race and at consolidating the international atmosphere.

We welcome with satisfaction the agreement reached to hold a meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the United States -- Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. Taking into consideration the clearly expressed will of the USSR I think that this meeting is likely to serve as a starting point in bringing back the policy of detente and intensifying the peaceful dialogue in the interest of the peoples in the East and West. As I already stated, the USSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the other socialist countries are ready to do so.

Permit me to take advantage of this opportunity, and through the daily TA NEA, to convey my most sincere greetings and best wishes to the friendly Greek people.

More on Interview

NC231100 Athens TA NEA in Greek 22 Jul 85 pp 20-21

[Interview with Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in Sofia by correspondent Nikos Mengrelis on 18 July; quotation marks as published]

[Exerpts] In today's issue, Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, responds to questions he did not see prior to this interview concerning his thoughts on Mikhail Gorbachev, Ronald Reagan's illness, and Andreas Papandreou's personality.

Mengrelis: Mr President, you are a leader of worldwide renown and your opinion receives international attention. As far as I know, you are well aware of the new Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev. Since the public is following the activities of the CPSU general secretary with great interest, I would like you to give me your opinion of him....

Zhivkov: Leaders come and go. Some of them die, and others retire. I am quite old in years, but I still feel young. When the time comes, I will also retire. I should tell you that I am the oldest of the socialist state leaders. I have known and been a friend of Konstantin Chernenko, Yuriy Andropov, Leonid Brezhnev, and, of course, Mikhail Gorbachev. So, I feel like a dean.

I have known Mikhail Gorbachev for a long time, since he was in charge of the industry sector. We have held discussions many times. Our latest meeting lasted for 1 and 1/2 hours.

I believe that Mikhail Gorbachev is clever, sharp-witted, and resolute. He is a man with a great future and can certainly be considered young. Of course, he does not have a great deal of experience, but he has the strength to impose himself both domestically and internationally. This is not due to the party or state mechanism, but emanates from his unlimited capabilities and his intense sense of determination.

Mengrelis: Mr President, do you believe that U.S. President Ronald Reagan's illness will affect the climate of international relations or the Geneva summit meeting?

Zhivkov: I am not aware of the medical bulletins about Reagan and, therefore, I do not know the exact nature of his illness. However, I know the nature of his political illness....

I am optimistic by nature. So, I believe that the Geneva meeting will eventually take place. Of course, I think we should not be too optimistic. Things cannot change overnight. Nevertheless, one step forward can be significant.

Mengrelis: Mr President, I would like you to comment on the achievements your country has made under the guidance of the Bulgarian Communist Party and yourself personally.

Zhivkov: The most important thing about my country is that we have not yielded to the "embrace" of the IMF. This allows us to proceed along our own path of progress. We are frequently told that our debt is $2.5 billion, an allegedly great amount. However, it appears they forget to mention that we have deposits amounting to $1.5 billion, making our actual debt $1 billion. Compared to other countries whose debts are much higher, our debts are not so great.

In any case, as a country we have problems, and I imagine all countries have problems to a certain extent. For instance, our agricultural economy this year received a serious blow from the drought. We had little rain last fall and winter and almost nothing at all during the summer. However, these are problems that can be confronted.

I believe that it is very significant that we have developed our heavy industry and machine-building capacity. Of course, we are incessantly trying to modernize by developing our electronics, electrotechnical, chemistry, heavy industries, and so forth.

In order to understand the extent of our development, you must take into consideration that industry encompasses approximately 68 percent of our national product and 56 percent of our national income.

Therefore, industry is a basic factor that has decisively contributed to Bulgaria's development. Another factor is that we have not underestimated -- as opposed to other socialist countries -- our links with the socialist camp. We have come away with many benefits from this link: At this moment, we are the third most important commercial and economic partner of the USSR, something which, as you may realize, is very significant....

LEADERS SEND MESSAGE TO POLAND ON NATIONAL DAY

AU231029 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, as well as to Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of Poland:

Dear comrades: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian people, and on our own behalf, we convey to you, to the PZPR Central Committee, to the Council of State, and to the Council of Ministers of the PPR, as well as to the fraternal Polish people, our most cordial, comradely congratulations and wishes on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

The establishment of an independent and democratic Polish state was the result of the historic victory over Hitler's fascism, th 40th anniversary of which was recently solemnly celebrated by all of progressive mankind. It was the result of your country's liberation from the Nazis with the assistance of the Soviet Army, with whom the Polish People's Army fought side by side.

Under the leadership of the PZPR, the working people in Poland, with their selfless efforts and indestructible alliance with the USSR and the other, fraternal countries, achieved great successes in building their socialist society.

The Bulgarian Communists and the working people in our country, the entire Bulgarian people support the efforts of the PZPR and of all Polish patriots in overcoming the existing difficulties, for the further successful development of the PPR along the path of socialism.

We are expressing our profound satisfaction at the fact that the relations based on principles of Marxism-Leninism and on socialist internationalism, relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our two parties, states, and peoples are constantly expanding and being intensified. The agreements reached between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the PPR have created favorable conditions for the elevation of our bilateral cooperation to a higher, new stage of development.

We highly appreciate the energetic efforts of the PPR on the international scene and its contribution to the unity and cohesion of the socialist community member-countries for the preservation of peace in Europe and the world, for the prevention of the threat of nuclear war. The protocol for the extension of the Warsaw Pact, which was recently signed by the fraternal socialist countries in the capital of People's Poland is an expression of the common and consistent, peace-loving policy.

Dear comrades, we ask you to accept the most sincere wishes for new successes in building and consolidating socialist society in the PPR as well as in our joint struggle against nuclear threat, for peace, and social progress throughout the world.

TU TALKS WITH FRG END, JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD231946 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] The deliberations between the delegation of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions and the West German DGB, led by the chairmen of the two organizations, Karel Hoffmann and Ernst Breit, ended today. The first roundup of the negotiations is provided by our correspondent Peter Nemec:

[Nemec] The main point on the agenda of the opening part of the talks yesterday was mutual information on the chief tasks of trade unions in the CSSR and the FRG. This was necessary because the talks took place some time after the previous meeting. However, today most attention was paid to the broader contexts of trade union work. This is reflected also in the final communique adopted at the close of the talks. The full text of the communique will be released later. Let me briefly acquaint you with its most important points.

The stay of the delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions in the FRG represents an important step in creating fruitful contacts between the two trade union centers.

In assessing the opportunities of the trade unions' contribution to the most important current tasks -- preserving and strengthening peace -- despite differences concerning individual points, the two delegations agreed that all forces must be concentrated on supporting steps favoring the policy of detente. This goes above all for the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva and the Stockholm conference of the signatory states to the Helsinki Final Act.

Both delegations very resolutely condemned U.S. attempts to militarize space. In no way would the militarization of space guarantee any greater security for either side--on the contrary, it would simply lead to a further round in the arms race and to greater international mistrust. In this context I would like to say that the DGB is preparing an action week for October 1985. In the course of the week trade unionists will point to the direct link between the arms buildup and the loss of social security, resulting in permanent mass unemployment in the FRG.

Prior to the final talks with the German hosts, the delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions met Peter Glotz, member of the SPD all-state leadership and its federal secretary. In this conversation, too, the main themes were the questions of disarmament and detente.

REAGAN, LI MEETING, SINO-U.S. COOPERATION VIEWED

LD231316 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Jozef Knizat commentary]

[Text] PRC President Li Xiannian continues in his visit to the United States. Jozef Knizat, an editor, has this to say on the subject:

The outcome of the talks in Washington is followed with attention, above all by U.S. military and industrial circles. It is expected from Li Xiannian that he will bring new dynamism into joint American-Chinese nuclear cooperation. There already exists an agreement in this field: It was signed on behalf of the United States by President Reagan during his visit to China more than a year ago. However, Congress has not yet ratified this agreement. The American legislative body points to the fact, in this connection, that it does not have guarantees from the Chinese side that it would not sell nuclear technology to third countries.

Calculations of a totally different kind are, however, hidden behind this thinking. The United States wants to have guarantees of the predictability of the Chinese in relation to the United States' own global intentions in Asia and the Far East. Although the Chinese weekly BEIJING REVIEW characterizes Sino-American relations as stable and having great potential, it points, however, at the same time to restrictions on the imports of Chinese goods to the United States. On the political plain, the issue of Taiwan continues to remain an unresolved problem. As is known, American military supplies are still getting through to Taiwan and the United States does not want to recognize the one-China principle.

These problems, although deemed by China to be fundamental, do not in any way prevent both countries from coming closer together. This trend is to be confirmed also by today's planned meeting between Ronald Reagan and Li Xiannian. The fact is that the role of the so-called Chinese factor is strictly defined in the intentions of American policy, a factor that is to become an important pressure component, above all in relation to the USSR, as well as to the developing countries.

LEADERS GREET POLISH COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU230945 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PPR, and Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the PPR State Council, the following congratulatory telegram on the PPR's state holiday, the 41st anniversary of the PPR's establishment:

Dear Comrades, on the state holiday of our country -- the 41st anniversary of the PPR's establishment -- we send you, the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council, and the Council of Ministers of the PPR and the fraternal Polish people cordial comradely greetings and sincere contratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee and the CSSR Government and people, and also in our own names.

The emergence of the PPR signified for the Polish nation the beginning of building a new life. Under the PZPR's leadership and in close cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries, the Polish working people carried out by their devoted and diligent work deep socioeconomic changes in their fatherland.

We are sincerely glad that despite all the attacks of domestic and external enemies, the Polish working people succeeded in defending the road of building a socialist society and are successfully realizing the program of socialist renewal and comprehensive development of the country's political, social, and economic life under the PZPR's leadership.

We highly appreciate the contribution made by the PPR to the development of cooperation between the states of the socialist community. Its principled foreign policy is contributing toward enhancement of the authority of socialist Poland in the world and to the joint struggle of the socialist countries for preserving peace and averting the danger of a nuclear war.

We in Czechoslovakia set great store by the fact that the traditional relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the CPCZ and PZPR, between the CSSR and the PPR, and between the Czechoslovak and Polish people are constantly deepening.

We are convinced that these relations, based on the well-proven principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will continue to successfully develop for the benefit of our peoples and of the cohesion of the entire socialist community.

Permit us, dear comrades, to wish you from the bottom of our hearts, and through you the Polish working people, many new successes in building and developing the socialist society in your country and in the battle for peace, socialism, and progress in the world.

-- Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, on the same occasion congratulated Stansilaw Gucwa, marshal of the Polish Sejm.

-- A congratulatory telegram on the state holiday of the PPR was also sent by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, to Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and PPR minister of foreign affairs.

ETHICS OF MERIT-BASED REMUNERATION STRESSED

AU230919 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 Jul 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Nothing New Is Born Without a struggle"]

[Excerpts] With the exception of inveterate enemies of socialism, it is obvious to everyone that social progress cannot be realized without positive changes in the people's thinking, without their enlightened attitudes, without creating a creative atmosphere in work collectives, and without healthy comradely relations. Only in such an atmosphere does the respect for quality work grow and strengthen, only in such an atmosphere are negative phenomena and petit bourgeois psychology resolutely and irreconcialably opposed.

We can wage an effective struggle against illegal, antisocial phenomena that are a gross violation of socialist ethical principles, norms, and the ideals of our socialist system, among other things, also by asserting and consistently implementing the socialist principle of remuneration -- to everyone according to the quantity, quality, and social importance of the work done. However, when some ranking personnel are to differentiate in remuneration, they apply the same "yardstick" to selfless workers as they do to slovenly ones. They do not bother to penalize poor, substandard work. Such a course -- in the process of promoting the new, socialist relationship toward work while molding the ethical and work qualities of people -- is a distinctly negative factor. Remuneration, namely, is one of the very important elements that influence creative activity, order, and people's individual initiative.

Assertion of the merit principle in remuneration for work done is not only an economic affair, it is an important ethical norm, an educational instrument, and an important political argument. Its application in life -- concretely and in a principled manner -- is the most reliable barrier against negative phenomena, against machinations leading to enrichment at the expense of society.

The struggle for the new, the basic content of which is the endeavor to fulfill the economic and social program in building a developed socialist society, is accompanied by many obstacles. Disregarding the shortcomings caused by the doings and the attitudes of the people -- as the 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee held in April 1984 pointed out — we must take into consideration the fact that the dialectics of the trends within socialist society carry with them the need to constantly strive to overcome the existing state and achieve a higher degree of socialist development.

That can never happen without a permanent struggle against all ills that are alien to socialism, to its ideas, and to its objectives.

One of the advantages of socialism is the people's new relationship toward work. The degree of its realization depends on their enlightenment, education, knowledge of the conditions and factors of modern production, and mastering the latest methods of the organization of work. Methods that were effective a few years ago are no longer good enough today. The broadest masses of the working people must be acquainted with the party's economic policy and the methods of management because every person must comprehend the social purpose of his work, must search for and implement the most effective paths to increasing his own contribution to the fulfillment of set objectives.

This, above all, is a practical question, a matter of principle in a person's life, in his thinking, attitudes, and actions. In its everyday application a person appears as an active creator, manager, and responsible citizen of the socialist state. This is particularly important in the work of the ranking personnel on all levels of management. Therefore, the party stresses that those in leading positions be persons politically principled and professionally capable, who have a sense for the new, who do not back down before difficulties, who are not afraid of conflicts, who in the interest of society resolutely and efficiently make use of the powers that have been entrusted to them, and who consistently apply the method of ctiticism to the results of their own work as well as their subordinates' work.

CARDINAL DENIED ENTRY TO METHODIUS CELEBRATIONS

AU232033 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1940 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Vienna -- The CSSR Embassy in Vienna confirmed today that Cardinal Koenig had been advised not to travel to the CSSR for the recent Methodius festivities.

A spokesman for the embassy stressed that the festivities at Velehrad were viewed as a national affair, which is the only reason why foreign church dignitaries had been advised against participating. Moreover, it had been pointed out to Foreign Minister Gratz that adequate security measures are required for a personality such as Koenig.

SHORTCOMINGS IN HOUSING CONSTRUCTION NOTED

DW240645 East Berlin Television Service in German 1845 GMT 18 Jul 85

[From the "Prisma" program]

[Summary] One of the topics of discussion at the eighth building conference recently was the excellent quality of work in the construction sector. However, there is still a lot of mediocrity, and in many cases even serious shortcomings have been detected such as unevennesses and cracks in walls, poorly placed ceilings, and crooked window frames and doors. These defects have to be corrected after the fact at the building site. In one case, one fitter performs only repair work -- 150-180 man hours for every block of apartments. The reasons for the defects are obsolete technologies as well as human shortcomings and sloppiness.

FDJ GROUP BUILDS MANAGUA HOSPITAL IN RECORD TIME

LD231013 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0800 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] A hospital will be handed over in Managua today as a solidarity present from the GDR. The members of the FDJ Karl Marx Friendship Brigade have completed the institution in record time, to the point that health care can now begin without delay. They have thereby made good their promise made at the 12th FDJ Parliament. The brigade members are presently conducting work to make ready the [word indistinct] building. The new hospital is intended to serve 300,000 Nicaraguans.

JARUZELSKI TO ATTEND AUTUMN UN SESSION

LD232212 Warsaw Domestic Service in Poland 1700 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Passages in quotation marks recorded remarks by Polish Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban]

[Text] As announced, here is a report from today's press conference for foreign journalist with Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban. Grazyna Zielinski reports:

A West German journalist, Renate Marsch, quoting the chairman of the CSU/CDU faction in the Bundestag, Alfred Dregger, who is presently in Poland, asked whether a meeting and a handshake are possible between the FRG chancellor and the Polish leader at Westerplatte.

"There have been many handshakes between the FRG chancellor and Polish leaders; however, as to the place that you, madame, suggest for Mr Dregger, this depends above all on the West German side or on the context and meaning.

"Westerplatte is a cite of the heroic defense of Polish soldiers against the first Hitlerite strike, and in my opinion this place could have only a favorable and appropriate significance from the point of view of Polish society."

The government spokesman confirmed that General Wojciech Jaruzelski will go to New York for the fall session of the United Nations. One of the journalists enquired whether, in connection with this, there are also plans for Premier Jaruzelski to meet with President Reagan or Secretary of State Shultz.

"I shall not reply regarding any hypothetical and invented meetings. Our attitude to them would be a party game and not politics."

Questions were then asked concerning the future of the agricultural foundation.

"I have come across the statement of the press spokesman of this fund who is satisfied with its progress after the meeting between Premier Jaruzelski with Primate Glemp. Talks on the subject are not conducted in public; indiscretions in this matter are not the specialty of the government side."

Answering a question on the possibility of concluding a new social accord between the government and the trade unions, Jerzy Urban said that the matter is very important and is at present being examined by the government side.

The government spokesman drew attention to the course of the ceremonies commemorating 22 July. "On the streets of Warsaw, in public places in Warsaw, 4000,000 people took part in the 22 July ceremonies, a very significant part of the adult population of Warsaw; all the events passed very peacefully, without any distrubances. These ceremonies demonstrated the growing identification of the majority of society with the ideology of this day; they showed that this anniversary was not a celebration for the authorities as it is sometimes alleged, but a celebration for the Polish nation."

In the next part of the meeting, Jerzy Urban corrected several untruthful reports spread by Western mass media. Among others, on 17 July the French radio gave false information about the allegedly luxurious conditions in which the prisoners sentenced for the murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko are kept.

"The convicts Chmielewski and Piotrowski were placed in a common cell, which is meant for three people -- there is a third person there. Their cell is equipped with typical prison fittings, including beds, stools, a table, and closets. The convicts have the use of television on common principles, that is according to a schedule; several times a week a television set is brought to the cell for the reception of a black-and-white picture.

"French radio announced that they had the use of a color television. Since the beginning of July both convicts have been employed as manual workers in the prison printing works. They are serving their sentences in prison clothes. All the information I am giving is contrary to various reports on this subject.

"As for the convicts Pietruszka and Pekala, they are kept in a different department than Piotrowski and are not employed due to a lack of work. The convict Pietruszka is in a four-person cell. Pekala is in a three-person cell. The fittings of these cells is typical; I have already described how they look. There is no passageway between the cells. Pietruszka and Pekala do not have the possibility of having any contact with each other."

POLITBURO DISCUSSES WORKERS SELF-MANAGEMENT

LD232046 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee Politburo held a meeting. It acquainted itself with reports on the activities of workers self-management; it was stated that it functions ever more actively and efficiently cooperates with party and trade union organizations and managements. Thus the working class participation in managing enterprises is growing, as is its responsibility for management efficiency. It was stressed with approval that over 70 percent of workers councils have made concrete efforts to increase production efficiency. Workers councils and their activists are one of the main social pillars of economic reform, stressed the Politburo. However, the level of management of self-governments is still very uneven. In a number of them there are various weeknesses and insufficient effiency has a bearing on the results of management. Strengthening the position of workers self-management is dependent on the exact observance of powers [as heard] and the efficient discharge of their functions. This can only be the consequence of energetic actions for the benefit of their own enterprises, with a parallel concern for the superior economic aims and the interest of the whole of society.

The Politburo then assessed the state of fulfillment of the tasks set out in the resolutions of the 16th and 18th Central Committee plenums. Their implementation is, on the whole, successful. In the majority of large industrial enterprises, the strengthening of the working class character of the party and the political role of the workers party is especially visible. The Politburo also stressed that the enterprise calls of the party cannot remain indifferent to anyirregularities; they should overcome them with courage and consistency.

The Politburo acquainted itself with the assessment of the fulfillment of the resolution describing party activities that should be undertaken to improve the efficiency of control in the state. The Politburo approved conclusions the introduction of which will hasten the efficiency and coordinate the activities of all the cells of party, social, and professional control.

The Politburo was also informed about the implementation of the conclusions submitted at the 20th PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

WESTERN DIPLOMATS PROTEST SYRIAN ENVOY'S SPEECH

AU231544 Paris AFP in English 1537 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Warsaw, July 23 (AFP) -- Western diplomats here today formally protested a speech by the Syrian ambassador to Warsaw which praised the Polish regime in the name of all the city's diplomatic corps, diplomatic sources said.

As the senior diplomat in the city, Syrian Ambassador Muhammad Tawfiq al-Hahni delivered a customary speech yesterday during celebrations for Poland's national holiday.

The statement, reprinted in the Polish press today, hailed Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski for his efforts "supporting a national understanding", which it said had involved all the country's social forces, "as well as a large majority of Polish society, in the management and direction of the country".

The protest note today was sent to both Polish authorities and Mr. al-Hahni, and signed by the Dutch ambassador, Hendricus Vijverbert, in the name of the European Economic Community, and the Norwegian ambassador, Kare Daehlen, for the North-Atlantic Treaty Organization, the source said.

It deplored what the diplomats said was Mr. Al-Jahni's "refusal" to include "most of the changes" they had suggested for his speech, as is the custom. It also said they "could not associate themselves with the full speech" that was read yesterday before Polish authorities and the diplomatic corps.

JARUZELSKI SPEAKS AT CLOSE OF VOIVODAS MEETING

AU231300 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jul 85 p 2

[Report on speech by Wojciech Jarizelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary and PPR Council of Ministers chairman, at the 18 July session of the 2-day voivodas meeting in Warsaw to discuss tasks of the state administration in meeting the current needs of the country's economic, social, and political life]

[Text] Premier Jaruzelski said that the suggestions and proposals made at the conference would be examined by the Government Presidium. Voivodas will be informed about how and when the results will be utilized. "At the same time," said the premier, "I ask you to use creatively and disseminate in your areas the rich fruits of this 2-day meeting, the mass of guidelines and experiences that have been communicated to you. The government is keenly interested in the work of voivodas as its local representatives, and it makes use of material from voivodas' so-called zonal meetings; the government thinks highly of the work of the voivodas assembly." The premier stressed that the source of the government's interest is the direct influence that the work of the administration has on citizens' attitudes and frame of mind.

Dealing with the problem of the status of voivodas, which was discussed during the meeting, W. Jaruzelski mentioned that apart from the conditions dictated by law, circumstances, and situation, the results of activities depend on the people who carry them out, on their approach to their duties, and on social imagination and consistency of conduct. "I should like you to compare," said W. Jaruzelski, "the results obtained in similar or identical conditions in various voivodships, offices, and establishments. This will show how enormous a reserve is hiddenin people's objective capabilities."

A large part of the premier's speech was devoted to the need for persistent work to strengthen the delicate fabric of social trust, for it provides a vital gauge of political attitudes. In speaking about this, he drew attention to the state administration's responsibilities to improve the functioning of those areas and cells that have a particular influence on social working and living conditions. Among them are trade, the entire services sphere, the local economy, and so on.

Moving on to review economic tasks. W. Jaruzelski pointed out that areas accorded priority are the development of production to meet market needs, an increase in food production, and the expansion of our exporting capabilities. It will only be possible to meet these tasks within the framework of socialist economic integration. To increase mutually advantageous cooperation with CEMA member-countries is, therefore, our constant aim, stressed the premier.

Speaking about the necessity of swift and responsive reactions to public criticism, W. Jaruzelski obliged voivodas, in resolute words, to combat ruthlessly any cases of resurgent bureaucratic arrogance, waste of public property, squandering of public money, and other abuses at the state's expense. W. Jaruzelski gave examples of courses and conferences organized in exclusive centers that are actually pretexts for holding expensive parties and banquets with an abundant supply of alcohol. This is scandalous, and harsh consequences will follow such conduct; no one can expect to be treated leniently in this repect.

W. Jaruzelski went on to mention the forthcoming Sejm elections and the various tasks these entail for the regional administration.

Essentially, they all come down to the creation of a social climate that will be conducive to the stabilization of attitudes. The election campaign should strengthn the coalition of forces of goodwill on the basis of socialist Poland's supreme interests. Constant respect over many years for the important place of people who believe in our social life is an important factor for dialogue and understanding, said the premier.

Finishing his speech, W. Jaruzelski reminded the audience that society judges authorities according to the effectiveness of their actions. This lies at the bottom of the tangible stabilization of life, the gradual improvement in the economy, and all progress in our country.

URBAN ON 'LOW EFFECTIVENESS' OF PRESS SPOKESMEN

LD231335 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] [No dateline as received] Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban has given an interview in which he states that a conclusive survey of society's moods and opinions shows that press spokesmen, including Urban himself, are not achieving successful enough results in their work. The main reason for the low effectiveness of the propaganda machine is the general weakening of trust inherited from the beginning of the eighties.

The spokesman saw the considerable percentage of people who think that pre-August 1980 methods are returning to our public life and relations as a worrying sign. Urban accused ministerial departments of failing to understand journalists' work and of avoiding contacts with journalists, which hampers the elucidation of the targets, intentions, and actions of the authorities.

COMMISSION REVIEWS DISCUSSION ON 1986-90 PLAN

AU240810 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jul 85 p 4

[Text] PAP -- The Planning Commission has drawn up a concise report on the results of consultations on alternative concepts of the 1986-1990 National Socioeconomic Plan and on the 1986 Central Annual Plan. Some 517 opinions were submitted for this report, including 433 from enterprises, 21 from scientific research uits, and 9 from youth and social organizations, advisory bodies, and various communities. Opinions submitted by nine trade unions were also taken into consideration.

The social discussion of the two plans demonstrated that the main goal of the long-term plan -- to make the economy fully capable of a balanced and effective development -- gained clear support. This goal calls for efforts to consolidate the equilibrium between the flow of goods and the purchasing power of the people, to accelerate modernization, and to improve the effectiveness of exports. Some 77.9 percent of respondents were in favor of a faster development of the national income, which means that of the three alternatives they chose alternative 2 or 3.

The respondents did not question the need to increase the level of investments and their share in the national income. Most of them backed the proposal that funds should be used mainly for modernization and for preventing capital depreciation. However, it should be noted that this amounts to reducing the share of consumption in the 1990 national income as compared with 1985.

The respondents also agreed that it is necessary to ensure a higher effectiveness of the economy, but they pointed out that this process requires modifications in the economic and fiscal system. Since simple reserves continue to be exhausted, it will be necessary to commit large funds to reduce the material intensiveness of production. Many respondents thought this reduction impossible without the use of more modern technologies, without changes in the structure of production, and without the necessary incentives. However, they saw that productivity can be raised without funds, provided work is disciplined and better organized and provided cooperative links are tightened.

However, not all respondents agreed as to the opportunities for a higher effectiveness of the economy. Many of them were critical of the feasibility of projects, especially of more ambitious projects, and stressed that scientific research units must play a considerable role in implementing these projects.

The respondents also agreed that it is necessary to accelerate the development of foreign trade and pointed out that food should be exported in view of the fact that opportunities for increasing chemcial and electroengineering products are not as optimistic as is officially assumed.

The issue of curbs on employment was disputed in that the thesis that manpower shortages may occur was questioned as something unreal. The respondents were also critical of the proposal that no compensation should be paid for the first 3 days of absence from work on doctor's orders.

The respondents differed to a greater extent from official views in the matters of broadly conceived social policy. This difference was most obvious with regard to housing construction since all of them asked for more apartments to be built in the coming 5-year period than is envisaged by the plan (1.15 million apartments) and said that construction potential should be increased by curbing waste, by cheaper technologies, and by other means. Some 51 percent of respondents came out in favor of the proposal that people should increase their contributions to financing the construction of apartments.

As for granting priority to various services, the respondents generally agreed that priority should be granted to education and upbringing because of the coming increase in the population, but that the health service should be treated with equal consideration.

A longer summary of the results of the social discussion on the alternative concepts of the national socioeconomic plan will be published by RZECZPOSPOLITA on Friday.

MICHALEK DELEGATION ENDS NICARAGUA VISIT

LD221614 Warsaw PAP in English 1404 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Managua, July 22 (PAP) -- A Polish party-and-government delegation, led by PUWP CC Secretary Zbigniew Michalek, has concluded a visit to Nicaragua paid on the occasion of that country's national holiday of 19th July, the 6th anniversary of the Sandinist revolution's victory which had put an end to the Somoza dictatorship.

In Managua, Zbigniew Michalek met with member of the national leadership of the Sandinist Front, commandant of the revolution, Victor Lopez. The Polish delegation's leader also met with a Polish agricultural aviation team who assemble Polish "Dromader" aerodusters bought by Nicaragua a year ago. The first batch of "Dromaders" are already operational and play a major role in cotton and sugar cane fieldwork.

JARUZELSKI MEETS SELF-MANAGEMENT COUNCIL LEADERS

LD231627 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] A meeting of chairmen of workers self-management councils of state enterprise employees with Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the party's Central Committee, is taking place at the party's Central Committee. The most important matters currently facing the economy, industrial enterprises, and their self-managements are being debated. This is a successive meeting with representatives of self-managements devoted to similar problems. The importance given to the development and strengthening of self-managements is attested to by the fact that the Third Central Committee Plenum was devoted to these subjects, and the matter of self-managements was broached at almost every plenary session.

JAN-JUN USSR SUPPLIES TO ECONOMY DETAILED

AU231226 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jul 85 pp 1, 7

[Text] PAP, Moscow -- PAP correspondent Leslaw Kolijewicz reprots: The USSR's supplies of raw materials and goods exceeded the contracted targets in the first half of 1985.

The overfulfillment of these supplies with regard to volume and time was of utmost importance for our national economy and for the flow of consumer goods to the market places.

The USSR supplied us with 6,325,000 metric tons of crude oil in the first half of this year, which was exactly what the contract stipulated, with 2.9 million cubic meters of natural gas, and with 6,202,000 metric tons of iron ore. Supplies of asbestos amounted to 117 percent, of aluminum 114 percent, and of apatites and potassium salt 102 percent of the half-yearly obligations. We also received 6 percent more cellulose, 5 percent more paper, 25 percent more cardboard for packing, and more millboard for construction and furniture making.

Ahead of schedule, the USSR supplied us with 52,100 metric tons of cotton, which was 6.7 percent in excess of the contract for the first 6 months of 1985. Supplies of flax were 13.6 percent larger. Supplies of farm tractors and machines were also larger and ahead of schedule and amounted to 6,352 various tractors, including the 25-HP tractors, which are very popular with our farmers, and 4,500 various farm machines, including large plows. The value of spare parts for farm machines amounted to R3,753,000.

The USSR also supplied us with Belaz, Kraz, and Kamaz trucks and with many industrial installations, and began supplying us with equipment for the communal economy, including special vehicles for snow clearing.

Industrial consumer goods represent a large item in our imports from the USSR, which supplied us with more of these goods than provided for by contracts and did so ahead of schedule. For example, it supplied us with 188,300 household refrigerators under the contract signed this year and with 70,000 of these refrigerators under the contract signed last year. This contract stipulated that the supply should be completed in the first quarter of this year. Under similar arrangements the USSR supplied us with 62,100 Viatka automated washing machines.

Between January and June of this year the USSR supplied us with increased quantities of products in demand in our country, including 115,000 bicycles (15 percent in excess of contract), 164,000 radio sets (17 percent in excess of contract), 80,700 color television sets (22 percent in excess of contract), and 36,100 black-and-white television sets (35 percent in excess of contract).

Supplies of kitchen and eating utensils were in excess of contract by 22 percent and were worth R1,199,000. Supplies of household chemical articles were implemented in accordance with the contract and were worth R1,375,000.

The USSR supplied in full the contracted foodstuffs, including canned fish (13,265,000 cans) and hard cheeses in the first 6 months of this year.

This preliminary information about Soviet supplies for our country is further proof that the USSR is the most solid and reliable partner in our foreign trade.

FORMER PRO-SOLIDARITY ARMY COLONEL SAID ARRESTED

AU240657 Paris AFP in English 2254 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Warsaw, July 23 (AFP) -- A former Army colonel downgraded and expelled from Poland's communist party because of his pro-Solidarity views was arrested on July 3, opposition sources said here today.

Political police were sent especially from Warsaw to arrest Morian Rajski at his home in the northern town of Gdynia, they said.

Family and friends of Mr Rajski, who fell into disfavor after the December 13, 1981 declaration of martial law during which the independent trade union Solidarity was banned, said they had had no news of him since his arrest.

Police and public prosecutor's office in Gdansk, the nearest major city, said they had no information about what had happened to him.

Mr Rajski became known during Solidarity's heyday for his widely-distributed reports with titles such as "Who Is Responsible for the Crisis." He was the target of a kidnap attempt in May, the sources said.

JARUZELSKI, JABLONSKI ATTEND MONUMENT UNVEILING

LD201508 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 20 Jul 85

[Text] Two hours ago the unveiling ceremony for a monument to those who fell in the service and defense of People's Poland took place in Warsaw's Zelazna Brama Square. The ceremony was opened by the mayor of Warsaw, Division General Mieczyslaw Debicki, who said that the memory of those who fell in the service and defense of People's Poland was an important element in socialist national awareness. The chairman of the social committee for the construction of the monument, retired Division General Waclaw Czyzewski, said that the monument should encourage reflection on our nation's difficult history. The unveiling was performed by members of the supreme authorities, including Wojciech Jaruzelski, Henryk Jablonski, and Marshal of Poland Michal Zymierski. They went on to sign the monument's visitors book. To mark the unveiling of the monument, a meeting of merited Warsaw inhabitants who had put toil and effort into bringing the idea of building the monument to fruition was held in Warsaw's city hall. During the meeting, which was attended by Henryk Jablonski, several dozen people of merit in the development of Warsaw, as well as participants in the struggle for national and social liberation, were presented with state and ministerial awards and honorary awards for service to Warsaw.

POLITBURO'S KALKUS ON PZPR'S WORKING CLASS NATURE

AU190653 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Jul 85 p 3

[Interview with Stanislaw Kalkus, PZPR Politburo member, by Tadeusz Strumff; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Strumff: "We are for the unequivocal strengthening of the PZPR's workers class character in terms of ideology, programs, policy, and organization." As 4 years have almost passed since the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress -- the words quoted are taken from its resolution -- how do you see this strengthening of our party's workers class character? How do you evaluate it as someone who is a Politburo member and at the same time a worker who remains at his job in the "Cegielski" works?

Kalkus: Put as briefly as possible, I would say that there are fewer of us workers in the party now, but our influence is greater and growing continually. Our opinions, views, and demands are of more importance than they were in all the years that preceded the ninth congress.

Strumff: Did more particular conditions come into existence after the congress?

Kalkus: Yes. A climate has arisen in which the opinion of the workers must be taken into account when decisions are made; to ignore their opinions would be simply impossible. Within the party itself this principle is in force quite widely, but workers who are not party members are also able to influence the development of the situation to a degree unheard of before, and this is something not confined just to the workers class.

Strumff: What about appropriate mechanisms through which this influence can be exercised?

Kalkus: Enormous efforts are being made to find new methods and forms of management that will have the participation of society in general, and not just that of the workers class. I am thinking at least of self-management bodies, which, despite all the difficulties, are not weak, helpless, or fictitious bodies. Quite the reverse is ture; they do not in any way remind one of the old conferences of workers self-government bodies.

Strumff: In your opinion, in what respect is today's worker and party member different from what he was before the ninth congress?

Kalkus: First, he is far more active. He openly and frequently expresses his views, he presents matters frankly and vigorously, and he demands an account of how proposals and decisions have been implemented.

Strumff: What is the source of this increased activity?

Kalkus: It stems from a belief that our opinions are important and will be considered. The worker has a great deal of proof of this from practical experience and not just theory. He has learned that it pays to be bold and not to stick one's head in the sand. So he presents the workers' case more boldly.

To move on: Today's worker and party member sees his membership in the PZPR differently. He knows clearly what is expected of him by those around him: not privileges, but exemplary work and conduct. Quite simply, we have a far better understanding of the responsibilities that rest on a party member. Finally, the worker and party member understands better that the authority of the party in society depends on his conduct, and the party's practical ability to act depends on this authority, so that "nothing can be done about us without us" whether something is being decided on the shop floor or in the director's office.

Strumff: Nevertheless, there continue to be too few workers in our higher party bodies and in cells....

Kalkus: I shall put it simply. Before the ninth congress workers thought that because so many mistakes and errors had been made in the past, hopes had to be pinned on people who were educated and had experience in senior posts.

Strumff: Is a change in public awareness taking place?

Kalkus: This is no thanks to words, sayings, and quotations, for even the best words reach only a few. Opinions are changing thanks to the mechanisms that have been created, particularly the economic ones. Slowly but surely it is becoming more widely understood that socialism is not manna from heaven, but that one must give the most one can and earn a fair share of the fruits of that labor. Workers, more than perhaps any other community, are allergic to begging. They do not want alms; they want a decent wage for a hard day's work. This is where the new economic mechanisms help: the independence of factories and self-management.

Because these are already beginning to function and one feels the results in one's own pocket, confidence in our party is growing, although slowly and at times with dif-difficulty.

Strumff: There is less prejudice, suspicion?

Kalkus: That is seldom encountered now. The opposite is true. By its actions the party gains in authority in the eyes of honest and hard-working workers, because it inspired these mechanisms and helps to introduce them, and because the party defends -- sometimes badly, at other times well, but from the best intentions -- social justice and the interests of the workers class.

RCP CC PLENUM MARKS NINTH CONGRESS ANNIVERSARY

AU240753 Bucharest AGERPRES in French 0650 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] The proceedings of the RCP Central Committee and party aktiv opened at the Palace of the Republic in Bucharest on the morning of 24 July. The plenum is devoted to the 20th anniversary of the Ninth RCP Congress and the election of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu as RCP secretary general.

The plenum is also examining the fulfillment of tasks devolving on party bodies and organizations, Communists, and workers and aimed at implementing the 12th RCP Congress decisions and the party program.

LIBYAN OFFICIAL MEETS LEADERS, DISCUSSES TIES

Petrescu Receives Al-Hijazi

AU221947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 22 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/7/1985 -- On July 22, Gheorghe Petrescu, Romanian deputy prime minister, received Muhammad Mahmud al-Hijazi, secretary of the People's General Congress for the People's Committees of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who is paying a visit to Romania. On the occasion, they approached aspects of the Romanian-Libyan cooperation in the economic field, in the construction of industrial and socio-cultural units, of the development of tourism, setting new ways and means for the expansion of cooperation in these fields.

Dascalescu Receives Al-Hijazi

AU231812 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1634 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/7/1985 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received on July 23 Muhammad Mahmud al-Hijazi, secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Arab Libyan Jamahiriyah. Emphasis was placed on the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between Romania and Libya which, in keeping with the orientation set during the summit Romanian-Libyan meetings and talks, record an upward course. At the same time, highlighted were the possibilities of expanding and deepening the cooperation between the two countries in various economic sectors of development and diversification of the bilateral commercial exchanges.

Protocol Signed

AU231947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 23/7/1985 -- Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, conducted talks on Tuesday, July 23, with a delegation of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah led by Muhammad Mahmud al-Hijazi, secretary of the General People's Congress for People's Committees' Affairs, now on a visit to Romania. Both sides showed willingness to further develop bilateral ties of friendship and collaboration so as to meet the interests of progress and prosperity of the Romanian and Libyan peoples, the cause of international peace and understanding.

A protocol on collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the General People's Congress was also signed on the occasion.

LCY CC PRESIDIUM HOLDS EXTENDED SESSION

LD232228 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1803 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium held an extended session under the chairmanship of Vidoje Zarkovic in Belgrade today. At the session, which was attended by the highest-ranking federal officials, the Presidium discussed the topical questions of the realization of relations in which unity and togetherness were grounded in the Serbia SR. The introductory speech was made by Milan Kucan, member of the Presidency.

The Presidium is reported to have reached the conclusion that, despite the results achieved so far, relations in the Serbia LC and the Serbia SR were burdened by serious ideopolitical differences between the republican bodies and the bodies of the socialist autonomous provinces in interpreting and implementing the essence of constitutional and statutory principles.

The Presidium stressed that only the LCY's ideopolitical attitudes expressed in the decisions of the congress, statutory principles, and the foundations and principles of the Constitution could represent the starting basis and the framework for settling the existing problems. This was the basis on which the present halts and difficulties could and should be overcome and on which the Serbia SR and the socialist autonomous provinces should be constituted in a manner consistent with the Constitution and on which one could develop the kind of unty and togetherness that stemmed from the real current and historical interests of the working class and all the working people and nations and nationalists and ensured the realization of national equality and other common interests and the constitutionally established functions of the Serbia SR and the socialist autonomous provinces that are a part of it and also represented constituting elements of the federation. To this end it was necessary to ensure the unity of Communists in the settling of the major problems being faced in the Serbia SR and in the whole of our socialist and self-managing society.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium laid particular stress on the responsibility of the Serbia LC Central Committee, the Vojvodina Provincial LC Committee and the Kosovo Provincial LC Committee for organizing a united ideopolitical action in which all the unsolved ideopolitical issues would be solved and during which the existing problems in Serbia and in the realization of constitutional relations in the Serbia SR would be overcome without delay.

In this connection the Presidium finalized the ideopolitical basis for the further activity of Communists and LC bodies in the course of settling these questions.

The Presidium set up a working group for the preparation of the LCY Central Committee's session on the theme "Realization of the LC role in organizing the socialist forces," in accordance with the orientation program of work of the Central Committee in the period up to the 13th congress.

Ugljesa Uzelac and Boris Muzevic, members of the LCY Central Committee, were elected executive secretaries of the LCY Central Committee Presidium at today's session.

SLOVENIA COUNCIL OUTLINES DEVELOPMENT PLANS

LD231518 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] The Slovenia Executive Council today informed the Slovenia Republic SAWP Presidium about its stands and observations concerning the draft federal laws on faster development of the less-developed republics and of Kosovo Province during the next medium-term period. Tomorrow the executive council will empower its delegation in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces to join in the coordination procedure. According to available information, which the Slovenia Executive Council believes should be amplified, Kosovo alone now has all the characteristics of a less-developed area. Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro, and Macedonia have already gone beyond the initial phase of economic development, and during the next medium-term period they must be given a different status on an interim basis or alternatively be treated as areas with a reduced extent of development measures.

The Slovenia Executive Council set forth the view that the size of the resources of the federal fund for the underdeveloped areas must be lower than 1.56 percent of the social product of our economy. It also takes the view that the share of the resources of the same fund to be allocated on the basis of self-management pooling of labor and resources for joint investments should be improved to 80 percent. Automatic allocation of supplementary resources should be kept for Kosovo alone, and allocation for specific purposes on a selective basis introduced for less-developed republics.

HUNGARY'S JOZSEF MARJAI CONCLUDES VISIT 23 JULY

Meets With Planinc

LD232209 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1305 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, July 23 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Prime Minister Milka Planinc today received Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, who paid an official visit to the Yugoslav republics of Macedonia and Bosnia-Hercegovina.

Planinc and Marjai conferred on Yugoslav-Hungarian relations. They stressed that the relations between the two neighbouring socialist countries are developing in the spirit of friendship and comprehensive cooperation.

Ends Talks in Belgrade

LD231405 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1210 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Summary] Belgrade, 23 Jul (TANJUG) -- Hungarian Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and members of his delegation today ended their official visit to the SFRY. On the last day of their stay in the SFRY, talks were held in Belgrade between Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, and Hungarian Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai.

A positive assessment was made of the overall relations and of cooperation between the two countries. Both sides expressed their readiness for these relations and cooperation to be promoted further. Views were exchanged on current economic developments in both countries. Some topical bilateral economic issues were discussed as well.

MAMULA ON POLITICAL WORK IN ARMED FORCES

AU231137 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2401 18 Jul 85 p 5

[Unattributed report on speech by Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, at the "Conference on Political Work in the Armed Forces" in Belgrade; date not given]

[Text] Pointing out first of all that the discussion held by political workers is one of a series of measures currently taken in the combat buildup of the Armed Forces and especially of their moral-political state, the federal secretary continued:

"We must not allow ourselves to fall into a situation in which we follow events and leave the initiative and scope to other forces, but must instead move ahead of events, foresee events, and direct their positive and prevent their negative trends. The work conditions are becoming increasingly complicated and demands are greater and greater. This is a challenge for all, including for us, and we must meet this challenge in the best possible way. Political workers and political activity in general have a great role in this connection."

Speaking about the interconnection between international trends and our security, Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula stressed the need for and importance of constantly monitoring and evaluating these trends. He further emphasized that it must be clear to all those who use pressure against us because of their selfish and other interests, at times even exercising no discrimination in choosing their means, that we firmly and unwaveringly follow Tito's path of development. Calling attention to the fact that the foreign promoters of psychological-propaganda activity against our country strive to establish ties among themselves and find allies inside the country, Mamula said:

"Thus the tasks of political work are all the more complicated and bear particular responsibility. We in the Army must oppose enemy propaganda with a higher degree of social awareness and with greater engagement and flexibility of all subjective forces within the military organization. What is needed is more intensive ideological work and information dissemination through which we will, among other things, effectively suppress enemy propaganda and strengthen the confidence of members of the Army in the LC and in the values of the system of socialist self-management.... However, although we must understand the external dangers, it is very important to realize that we are not alone and isolated. All progressive forces are with us. Our country continues to enjoy the reputation of being one of the most influential and active nonaligned countries, with a stable international position.

"It is known that the country's unity and internal stability are of decisive importance for our further development and the strength of our defense, as well as for the state of the Armed Forces. Therefore we must do everything in our power to strengthen our unity and its influence to ensure that any unfavorable trends in society do not affect our defense and our Armed Forces. In saying this I do not claim that we can keep the Armed Forces apart from trends in society, but we must have the strength, ability, and skill to reduce and neutralize certain trends to the level where they will not create an unfavorable situation, especially as regards the human factor and its morale, orientation, and readiness to defend the country's integrity and constitutional order...."

We Must Not Live Under Illusions

Pointing out that in our country certain tendencies still hinder the development of self-management at objectively possible rates, as well as a fuller influence of the workers class on the main trends of social development, the federal secretary for national defense emphasized:

"We must not live under the illusion that these trends do not and cannot affect the moral-political state of the Armed Forces. For as soon as something that should function does not function, negative consequences are inevitable. The nationalist and all other types of antisocialist and antiself-managing forces also make their sorties against the Yugoslav People's Army from time to time. The activities of nationalist forces are aimed at weakening the social role, the position of, and the internal relations in the Army. For this reason these forces strive more and more to act against the Yugoslav People's Army whenever they are presented with an opportunity.... We will continue to spare no efforts to prevent their actions, to continue to strengthen the unity and moral-political state of the Army, and thereby to leave no room for the enemy to diminish our efforts and successes. It is through our overall behavior and work that we must constantly continue to confirm the Yugoslav character of our Army, an Army that adopts the same attitude toward all attacks against Yugoslav society and itself, regardless of the national environments from which these attacks may be made. Therefore, in this respect we must even more effectively prepare ourselves, both theoretically and practically, to take concrete measures and actions because there can be no concrete results without these concrete measures and actions.

"There can be no room for any nationalism in the Armed Forces because all nationalism is dangerous and all types of nationalism are aimed at destroying brotherhood and unity and the integrity of our socialist self-managing and nonaligned Yugoslavia....

"The sources of nationalism and the influence of that phenomenon on the Armed Forces in our country will still continue to be complicated for a relatively long time. For this reason we must oppose these phenomena energetically and in an organized manner wherever they occur. We must then all stand up, all of us: the commander, the party political workers, the staff, the committee, the basic organization, the military collective, and so forth."

"Knowing the political and security situation of a territory is important for a successful struggle against nationalism in the Army. Therefore we must constantly monitor and, as often as possible, exchange pertinent assessments with the national defense and social self-protection committees and other organs that concern themselves with this problem. No opportunism should be allowed in considering these assessments, otherwise the picture obtained will not be true and the assessments will be deficient. Only realistic assessments will help us successfully prevent many negative phenomena and cut them off at the root through political and other measures."

Need for Topicality of Program

What I have said sufficiently points out the importance of political work and its increased role in the further combat buildup of our Armed Forces. Until now political work also made its contribution in this respect, but we have now reached such a level of development and entered such a period that certain shifts in content and in a didactic-methodological, material respect -- and with respect to cadres -- must be made in political work. And of course these shifts must be made within the limits of possibilities and real needs. I am calling your attention to the need for placing political work in the service of building up the desired ideological and action awareness in the service of constantly strengthening the moral-political state of the military organization and effectively struggling against certain negative phenomena within it...."

Commenting on some obligations in political work in the future, Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula also pointed out the need to make the program of political education and training of soldiers topical, to continue the struggle to maintain the existing standard of living of members of the Army, to have greater care for retired military personnel, and to further perfect the system of remuneration for civilians on duty in the Yugoslav People's Army. In conclusion he emphasized:

"I wish to stress that it is through political and other work that we must ensure the desired and possible level of the moral-political state of the Armed Forces required by the situation in which we find ourselves and by the concept of a national defense war, further strengthen the unity and the Yugoslav and class character of the Armed Forces relations in accord with socialist self-managing society. The main contents and actions of political work must be subordinated to this goal."

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE UNABLE TO AGREE ON DEBT LAW

LD232204 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 23 Jul 85

[Text] After 1 month's work the Committee for Foreign Economic Relations of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces noted in the SFRY Assembly today that it was unable to reach accord on the draft law on settling certain foreign exchange debts in the country. It was agreed that in accordance with the standing order of the SFRY Assembly's work, the president of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces should be informed of the fact. The subsequent procedure in such circumstances is to call the presidents of all republican and provincial delegations and the SFRY Assembly's working bodies to a meeting to discuss the problem.

Noting that out of around 30 articles of this legal text, 7 remain controversial, the president of the committee, Miran Mejak, stressed that the presidents of the delegations and working bodies of the SFRY Assembly could propose two solutions: first, that the parts that had been agreed should be passed and that the work on the disputed parts should go on. The Committee for Foreign Economic Relations should make the final decision on this. Second, the presidents could conclude that there are no conditions for the coordination to go on and inform the Federal Executive Council to that effect, after which temporary measures could be taken.

VLAJKOVIC SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO ORTEGA

AU231934 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jul 85 p 6

[Text] Belgrade -- On the occasion of Nicaragua's national day, Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram on behalf of the SFRY Presidency to Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega with cordial congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of that nonaligned country.

SFRY Assembly President Ilijaz Kurtesi also sent a telegram with congratulations to Carlos Nunez, president of the State Council of Nicaragua.